ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Advanced glycation endproducts (AGEs) have been implicated in the pathogenesis of a variety of debilitating diseases such as diabetes, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's and rheumatoid arthritis, as well as in the normal aging process. Seven compounds are here reported to be active in breaking AGE-protein cross-links. These compounds are 1,4-benzene-bis[4-methyleneamino-phenoxyisobutyric acid] (LR102); 4-[(3,5-dichlorophenylureidophenoxyisobutyryl]-4-aminobenzoic acid (LR99); L-bis-[4-(4-chlorobenzamidophenoxyisobutyryl)cystine] (LR20); 4-(3,5-dichlorophenylureido)phenoxyisobutyryl-1-amidocyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid (LR23); methylene bis [4,4'-(2-chlorophenylureidophenoxyisobutyric acid)] (LR90); 5-aminosalicylic acid (5-ASA); and metformin. These compounds may be used to reverse the debilitating effects of those diseases in which AGEs are formed.